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Military Developments 20 Aug 75

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STAFF NOTES:

# Military Developments

**Top Secret** 

TCS 3923/75 20 August 1975

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AFGHANISTAN: May Purchase Jet Trainers From Czechoslovakia

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The L-39 is both a basic and advanced jet trainer that can be used as a light ground attack aircraft. The Czechs have notified an Afghan defense official that they are prepared to deliver three L-39s in mid-1976 and the remaining nine in 1977.

The Afghan air force has about 250 aircraft, all which are Soviet built. The air force is now using some 34 obsolescent trainer aircraft. Afghanistan has purchased two MIG-21 trainers which are the only advanced jet trainers in its inventory.

Kabul's interest in the L-39 is to upgrade its

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air force training programs and diminish its reliance on the Soviet Union for training and equipment

#### GREECE: Navy Increasing Firepower

The Hellenic Navy, which has had chronic materiel problems, is presently being modernized and revitalized. The navy's missions, both national and in support of NATO, are expected to be centered in the Aegean and Cretan Seas. (Although Greece no longer commits naval forces to NATO, the fleet would probably be made available to NATO during any confrontation with the Warsaw Pact.)

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In case of war between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the navy would conduct antisubmarine and patrol operations to assist NATO's defense of the Dardanelles and Italian naval operations in the Ionian Sea.

In the past, the Hellenic Navy's principal deficiencies were insufficient numbers of surface combatants, poor antiaircraft capabilities, and inadequate long range antiship firepower. To correct those deficiencies, the navy has, during the past year:

--Requested transfer of one destroyer and two nonmissile patrol boats from the US navy, and ordered four guided-missile patrol boats from France;

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- --Requested transfer of seven used nonmissile patrol boats and started negotiations for purchase of four submarines, all from Germany;
- -- Received two small patrol boats from a private Greek shipyard;
- --Undertaken overhaul of destroyers to improve sonar and fire-control systems and of the sonar systems in the older submarines;
- --Ordered modern antiaircraft guns and surface-to-air missiles for ships;
- -- Improved operational coordination procedures with the Hellenic Air Force; and
- --Trained the first group of naval helicopter pilots.

New surface combatants which the Greeks hope to add to the fleet during the next two years will mean a major increase in overall firepower.

	1975	1977
Destroyers	11	12
Missile Patrol Boats	4	8
Nonmissile Patrol Boats (estimated)	20	30
Submarines	8 43	8* 58

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The additional destroyer will add to the number of large guns available to the fleet. The armament of the four new missile patrol boats—to be delivered by France by 1977—will at least double the number of long range antiship missile launchers in the fleet and, if the latest French missile launcher is purchased, could quadruple the number. The increase in nonmissile patrol boats will give the navy a better convoy escort capability and make more fast craft available to support raiding force operations.

If Greece receives four submarines from Germany, the navy's capability for antisubmarine warfare and surface shipping interdiction would be upgraded. The new submarines are quieter, easier to maintain and have more effective electronic equipment than the four American submarines which they are scheduled to replace.

Improvements which are being made to the 11 destroyers will significantly increase the Greek Navy's staying power during any future sea campaign. The fire-control system is being improved to provide more effective firepower against surface ships and coastal targets, and improved sonars will enable the main arm of the fleet to defend itself better against submarines.

The self-defense capability of the fleet also is being improved by the addition of new antiaircraft weapons. During 1975, the navy hopes to put large calibre antiaircraft guns on three and perhaps seven of the destroyers and equip the destroyers and destroyer escorts with an effective surface-to-air missile system. Some of the antiaircraft machineguns and small man-portable antiaircraft missiles being purchased by the Greek government will probably be carried on small ships. Although these weapons will not completely end the navy's requirement for land-based air support, they will significantly increase the fleet's ability to operate effectively without constant air cover.

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The navy command is emphasizing training and coordination—both within the navy and between the navy and air force—to increase the fleet's wartime effectiveness. Increased emphasis on aerial support is also demonstrated by the first group of navy pilots being given helicopter training. Formerly, navy sonar operators have performed antisubmarine warfare training in helicopters flown by air force pilots.

The overall improvements the Hellenic Navy is making in materiel and training should significantly enhance its effectiveness. Effectiveness also should be increased by what is almost certain to be an improvement in the navy's morale as it receives equipment priorities which are not less than those afforded the army or air force.

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